FIRST EDITION

LORD AINSLEY.

He Turns Out to be a Common Blackleg Where all the Fine Clothes. the Revenue, and Presents Came From-The Horror of His Fiancee, the Victim of a Confidence Nobleman.

New York is again all agog with wonder and amazement. One of its sweetest dreams has suddealy been dispelled. It fondly believed that a genuine lord was vegetating within its limits. The Sun of this morning, in an article which we append, dissipates all of this pleasant vision:—

The short and mysterious career of the individual calling himself Lord Hubert Le Roy's, Ainsleyhas considerably agitated our up-town fashionables, and since, his sudden and unexpected departure many inquiries have been made regarding his position, pedigree, tille, and means. These inquiries, it is evident, should have been made when his "Lordship" first appeared in metropolitan society, and before he was received so engerly and entertained so sumptanously as he was by many of our best families. His adventand exodus have, however, taught them a lesson from which they ought to profit and have ones more proved the shallowness of what is called "our best society."

HIS DEBUT AT NEWFORT, We first made the sequeintance of "Lord" Ainsley in July last, at Newport, where he was at that time in duly last, at Newport, where he was at that time quite prominent, but, strange to say, was registered on the hotel books as simply "Mr. U. Le Roy, London, England." He dressed exceedingly "nobby," drove a splendid turnout, paid his hotel bills honestly, danced, firted, and enjoyed himself generally among the fair sex, and was regarded by matchinaking mammas to be the most eligible man it had ever been their good fortune to meet.

While at Newport he chanced to fall in with the beautiful Miss Martin, of Staten Island, with whom he at once fell desperately in love. Strange to say, his love appeared to be returned; but the mother of the young lady evidently looked with distrust upon the modern "Romeo," and did all in her power to break up the sudden attachment and prevent the meetings of the levers. The efforts of Mrs. Martin were unfortunately not successful, and when Mr. H. Le Roy left Newport, he was congratulated upon securing such a charming states as Miss Martin. Subsequent to this, at one of the lrops of Union Hall, Saratoga, we were shown "Lord Amsley," whom we at once recognized as Mr. H. Le Roy. For two days he made himself conspienous at the different hotels, spent a great deal of money, and invariably paid his bills, which, considering the facts now known, is remarkable.

HIS WELCOME IN NEW YORE SOCIETY. HE CAPTURES A NEW YORK BELLE,

HIS WELCOME IN NEW YORK SOCIETY. From the Springs he came to New York, and at once commenced to entertain in such an unusual style of elegance and ilberality as to excite the attention of fashionable society and make himself quite famous. In a little while the sensation he evidently desired to make was created, and he was for a month desired to make was created, and he was for a month
the great social flom in this city. He was deinged
with invitations to dine, and his society was courted
on all occasions. Possessing a fine education, and
being evidently familiar with good society. Lord
Ainsley made a good and strong impression upon his
friends, who followed him from pillar to post. No
one stopped to ask who he was, what was his position and standing. Oh, no! he had money and was
a lord, and that was enough for New York toadies.
Soon the news of his engagement was whispered in
social circles, and his friend Captain Oliver, of
Twenty-third street, thought it was necessary that a
dejenner should be given to the happy man in order
to announce the fact to the public. to announce the fact to the public

HIS TRIP TO CANADA TO VISIT PRINCE ARTHUR. Soon after this entertainment, Lord Ainsley suddenly left for Canada, and it was given out that he had gone to visit his "old friend Prince Arthur." We have since ascertained that the Prince entirely repudiates the lord, and professes ignorance of having ever seen him, but thints he has heard of Alnsley in London. Undoubtedly he has, for the latter in 1867 was conspicuous on all public occasions, and frequently figured in some rather disreputable affairs. from his "jolly Canadian trip," a second dejeaner was given at Captain Oliver's residence. Lord Ainsley this time officiating as host. The extensiveness and elegance of the entertainment formed a new topic of conversation in society, and the high-sonn ing name of the liberal host was on everybody

INQUIRIES ABOUT HIM, AND THEIR RESULT. Meanwhife the mother of the source had hastly despatched to London an infilmate friend to a secrtain all he could of Ainsley, has family, reputation, and to seek for a confirmation of the claborate tales he had told of his house at the West End, couch and tour, servants, and position. The friend arrived safely in London, and at once started upon his errand. The result can be total in a few words.

AN EX-VALET AND A GAMBLER. It was learned on the best and most trestworthy authority that the lord was no lord at all; that he authority that the lord was no lord at all; that he was a gambler, a frequenter of low places, and, in a word, an adventurer. He is not known as all in London fashionable circles, and if he ever was, is now inrecognized. His mother, who died a few years ago, was a second-rate actress in a Berlin theatre, and his father at present is engaged in the livery-stable business in the lowest part of the cry of London. Ansley's right name is Radford, and as a rate to a wealthy French guildenant in Paris, acquired his education—an education valich has so asserted him in nalming himself upon the few contracts. sisted him in palming himself upon the too credu CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISCOVERY.

Upon gaining this intelligence, which she had au-ticipated, Mrs. Martin at once forbade Ainsley ever entering her house again, and annulied the engage-ment between him and her daughter. The scene is described as having been very stormy, during which tae discarded Romeo exhibited the utmost coolness, Ainsley contrived, however, to meet the young lady Ainsley confrived, however, to meet the young lady at various times and places, who had not ceased to love him notwithstanding the astonishing disclosures that had come to light, stamping him as an impostor, and the weiding day was decided upon. It was agreed that the marriage should be claudestine. Cards were issued and all the preparations made, and upon Miss Martin expressing her determination to wed "her dear Hubert" in spite of everything and everybody, the foolish girl was discarded by her mother and relations, with the exception of by her mother and relations, with the exception of an aunt, at whose house up town the marriage was solemnized. The wedding occurred, and was fol-lowed by an English wedding breakfast, of which all the assembled company partook. Several respecta-ble New Yorkers were present at the ceremony, who at that time did not know the character of their host

Little remains to be said, and we refrain from al air, and has brought sorrow and disgrace upon an estimable and highly respectable family. Mr. Mrs. Richard Radford are now in Philadelphia, will probably never return to New York society.

SHERMAN.

His Views on the Removal of the Capital. His Views on the Removal of the Capital.

Headquagters Army of the Ustreo States,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 1s. 1869.—Cod. George Knapp,
St. Louis:—Dear Sir—I see some of my friends are
concerned at what I am reported to have said at a
supper party here about the removal of the capital.
I did not know that the matter was reported at all,
nor do I knows what words were attributed to me,
I did say that I did not believe the capital would be
removed in our day, and that the public buildings
here could not be torn down, and re-crected elsewhere, etc. As to St. Louis, I remember well to
have said I preferred a residence in St. Louis to one
in Washington; because it was a city full of life,
commerce and manufactures, instead of a mere place
of office routline.

commerce and manufactures, instead of a mere place of office routine.

Of course, my opinion on this agitated question of removal is no better than yoars, or of any other private individual; but if you want to know what I think of it I am willing to say that, in my judgment, the capital of the United States, if removed to the valley of the Mississippi within the next twenty years, will not go to St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Chicago, because neither of these cities would or should surrender the exclusive jurisdiction necessary for the National Capital. To-day neither you nor any other citizen of St. Louis would consent, nor would the State of Missouri consent, to give up St. Louis county to the absolute jurisdiction of Congress. You might agree to have the capital at Carondelet, or on the Jefferson Barracks tract below the Des Peres; but that is not St. Louis, and it would necessitate the building not only of the vast fire-proof buildings for building not only of the vast fire-proof buildings for the Government offices, but the houses, hotels, stores, etc., for the persons connected with the put-

In my opinion, if the capital is changed from Washington to the West, a new place will be chosen washington to the West, a new place will be chosen on the Mississippi river several hundred miles above St. Louis, and the parties to be immediately benefitted are willing to make use of your St. Louis influences to get the idea started. I have interests in St. Louis, and, if allowed to vote on this question, I would vote against surrendering St. Louis city and county, with its vast commercial and manufacturing interests, to the exclusive jurisdiction of a Congress that would make these interests subordinate to the mere polimake these interests subordinate to the mere poli-tical uses of a Federal Capital. Nor would any National Congress make the capital where it had not exclusive and absolute jurisdiction, for its own pro-tection and that of the employes of the Government. Therefore, if the capital be moved at all, it must go to a place willing to surrender its former character to a place willing to surrender its former character and become a second Washington city. Yours, W. T. Sherman.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITEMS FROM OUR EUROPRAN EX-We make the following excerpts from our latest fore gn files:-

On Its Lass Legs.

The London Morning Post says it is understood that the Morning Star, a daily paper started by the once powerful party called the Manchester School, once powerful party called the Manchester School, will cease to exist in a few days. Mr. Bright, whose powerful writing was frequently recognized on Mondays, has ceased for some little time to give active co-operation to the journal. Mr. Milner Gloson and other chiefs of the party had also withdrawn their Posthumous Honors.

Although the man Edward Martin, who died in Ring's College Hospital, was declared by the coroner's jury not to be Kelly, the Fennan leader, he appears to have been a person of some importance among the brotherhood, and his funeral, on October among the brotherhood, and his funeral, on October 10, was made the occasion of one of the largest public demonstrations that has yet taken place in Lendon in connection with the Fenians. Between 3000 and 4000 persons assembled in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and followed the hearse containing the remains of the deceased to the cemetery at Low Leyton, near Stratford. Most of the persons joining the procession were crane, areen rosetties and white ton, near Stratford. Most of the persons joining the procession were crape, green resettes and white ribbons around their arms. In Whitechapel it was considerably reinforced, and at the cemetery a full catholic service was performed in the presence of between 5900 and 6000 people. The crowd was perfectly orderly. It is stated that the police still suspect that Martin was after all in reality Kelly.

The Latest English Tragedy. The village of Whitton, situate about midway between Hounslow and Twickenham, was, on October It, the scene of a tragic occurrence. One of the principal inhabitants is Mr. Louis Kyezor, aged 75, who owns several houses in the locality. Occupying one of these was an old man named Green, about 52 years of age, a retired stamper at Somerset House. Differences appear to have spring up between them in reference to some missings of which tween them in reference to some nuisance of which the neighbors complained so much that Kyezor was about to take out a summons against Green to compel him to abate it. The latter at last posted hunself, armed with a pistol, which he had been cleaning recently, close to kyezor's house, and when he came out shot him in the abdomen, unlicting so severe a out shot him in the abdomen, indicting so severe a wound that his recovery is hopeicas. Green then went into his own house, and shot himself through the heart, failing dead upon the spot.

The Miners' Strike in France. The following particulars respecting the fatal strike of miners at Aubin are given in the downwill Official. For several days the miners at St. Etienne have been on a strike, but an arrangement has been arrived at between them and the Company of Rive de Gler, which has consented to an increase of wages of twenty-live centimes, and the reduction of the day's labor to eight hours. Unhappily, serious disturbances have taken place in the department of disturbances have taken place in the department of Aveyron. The workmen in the mines of the Company of Orleans have struck. On Friday, at Aubin, they repaired en masse to the office, seized the chief engineer, and dragged him away to the mines to drown him, despite the efforts of the gendarmerie. The sous-prefet had been wounded, and another official scriously bruised, when the prefect, arriving with a detechnical of troops, came up to the insurgents, numbering more than 1000. He charged the crowd, and succeeded in delivering the engineer, who had been severaly illlivering the engineer, who had been severally ill-treated. In the night, a fire, which was supposed to be the work of an incending, destroyed the maga-zine and the merchandise which it contained. On saturday soldiers were placed at the forges to protect the smiths, whose work the miners wished to stop. The rioters called on the troops to sheath their bayonets, threatening to dearm them. The officer on this ordered them to gross bayonets. At made use of their arms; there were ten killed and many wounded. Measures have been taken to prevent the continuance of these disturbances.

The Recent American Gold Panic.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 11.
We will not say that gambling, very simifar in kind, is at all uncommon among ourselves; but it would certainly be difficult to match the American specimen in degree. Let it be admitted at once that a manus for speculation is almost as widespread as the mania for specific the stolid butch once went mad after tulips; England has mad because the second second to the second seco er South Sea bubble and her rallway mania, to say her south sea bubble and her rankway manus, to say nothing of more recent excesses; and the canny citizens of St. Mungo have periodical fits of lunacy of apropos "pig warrants." Almost anything will do as a nuclium for wind are simply a series of bets on future prices. In the United States, however, ere are causes at work-some innate, some ac there are causes at work—some innate, some area-deatal—which are specially favorable to a wild and reckless speculation. In the present case there-was no reason why gold should not make an ex-el-tent arena on which to fight. That metal is an article of commerce, as much as copper ore; yet, though it does not constitute the currency of the States, it is in exceptional demand for purely fiscal purposes. All import duties must be paid in gold. If, then, the price be forced up unnaturally, The merchant must either pay an enormous profit to the speculator who holds it, or must curtait opera-tions. Such was the result during the gold excits-ment a fortnight back, and the New York journals ment a formight back, and the New York journals state that the customs revenue of the week suffered to the extent of nearly \$2,000,000. It is true that the Trensury arrangements provide a safety valve, in the fact that the Secretary, into whose hands the the fact that the Secretary, into whose hands the proceeds of customs duties pass, can restore the gots to a stringent market whenever he pleases; as, indeed. Mr. Boutwell has done. But, since there is no certainty that he will do so in time to prevent the specialstor from reaping a rich barvest, gambling, though checked, is not averted. At the same time the national temperament—sangulue, energetic mer-curial, innovating, hating routine and repetition, athirst for novelties, and habituated to a familiarity with vast and rapid changes in nature and society— must always be taken us the primary cause of the arge scale on which speculations are conducted. When an American gambles in Wall street, he rushes nto the attray with a reckless ardor and contempt for consequences which are rarely exhibited by his English emergers.

IS IT A HOAX?

A Few Developments in that Syracuse Glant Case.

The reporter of the Auburn News has visited the

gypsom agure recently dug up in Onondaga county, and reports that the "discoverer" thereof has "out-Barnomed Barnom as a showman." It is said that one of the workmen who assisted the owner in ex-cavating for the "well," has asserted that within two rods of the place where the excavation was com-menced, there is a well abundantly supplied with water, and within eight rods runs Onondaga cre-k; that after digging to the depth of three feet the gunt's feet were found, when the chief digger left the sort and commerced divising again that after digging to the depth of three feet the grant's feet were found, when the chief digger left the spot and commenced digging again at the distance of ten feet and three inches, where the head was uncovered. He cantioned his associate workmen to say nothing, and he said nothing of this peculiar circumstance relative to the discovery until the reports began to circulate in relation to the isolicus prices being offered for the "peritiaction." He is also asserted that about a year ago a man came to Tully, near Cardiff, just at evening, driving four horses attached to a wagon, on which was a long box, and the load appeared to tax the powers of the horses to the utimost. The driver stopped for a moment at one of the stores and parchased a hantern, and in reply to the question, "What sort of a load have you got there " said, "A tobacco press." He drove of "in the dosk, but at as early hour the next morning was seen driving his four horses in the direction whence he came, at a smart trot, and with an energy wagon. There is still another point raised by the doubters in the matter, which is that pieces of hemiock boards were found beside the giant; and although some old fogies will inslet that hemiock is better than tile for drains, we think no one will assert that it will remain sound and unmarked by time for three huminant and unmarked by time for three humins on the discount of the curiosity has refused to permit scientific gentlemen to make such an examination as would be entirely satisfactory to all as to its probable age and nature.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Sketch of the Hon. F. Carroll Brewster. The following is a sketch of Hon, F. Carroll Brewster, who this morning left for Harrisburg, to enter upon the duties of the office of Attorney-General of the State, to which office he has been appointed by Governor John W. Geary :--

Judge Brewster was born on the 15th of May, 1825, Judge Brewster was born on the 15th of May, 1825, Judge Brewster was born on the 15th of May, 1825, in the city of Philadelphia. His father, Francis E. Brewster, was among the ablest lawyers at a bar which was pre-eminent for its learning and ability. As an advocate he distinguished himself by his close and cogent reasoning, and by the skilful use of a sarcasm in which he was without a rival at the Philadelphia bar, though Edward D. Ingram followed close in his footsteps. It was a rare treat to listen to a trial in which these gentlemen were on opposite sides, especially if it afforded scope for the employment of their peculiar talent.

sides, especially if it afforded scope for the employment of their peculiar taient.

Having been trained with a view to the profession of the law, the record of his admission bears date the 20th of September, 1844, when he was only nineteen years old. It will be seen, therefore, that at the time Judge Browster emerged from student life into the professional arena he had not reached the barrier which separates infancy, in a legal sense, from manhood; yet no one ever entered it with greater confidence or more hopeful prospects, and greater confidence or more hopeful prospects, and truly no one ever labored more earnestly to win dis-tinction and to acquire a competency than he did. The Latin proverb, Laboromnia ciacit, he adopted as his own, and whatever he has achieved has been by nnceasing toil and indomitable energy.

Judge Brewster's success at the bar was due en-

tirely to his own unaided efforts. He very soon acquired a well-deserved reputation as a skilful, able advocate, and with it business flowed in upon him in such a way that he was compelled to enlarge his offices and to increase the number of assistants. His practice was chiefly in the civil tribunals, yet when he was required to engage in a contest in which life or liberty was involved, he showed himself equal to the requirements of the case. Among the important and interesting trials in which he took part and conducted the defense may be mentioned that of Policeman Samuel Cunningham, who, while in the discharge of his official duties, shot down a

the citizen in his own workshop.

The Kirkpatrick poisoning case was another in which Mr. Brewster successfully defended his clients in the face of a strong public prejudice, and against the efforts of able counsel who acted from a con-scientious conviction that a great wrong had been done. The charge was peculiar, as it made a con-spirator of a brother in an alleged attempt to take the life of one of his own flesh and blood, and to poison the wife and offspring of his own kinsman. The accused were defended with rare ability, and their acquittal on all the counts charging the attempt to murder by means of poison was a great triumph for their counsel, the more especially as the prose-cution was conducted by lawyers of acknowledged ability, who labored zealously to produce a different

result.

In the year 1862, when the subject of our sketch had been eighteen years at the bar, he was named for City Solicitor, an office the importance of which the public do not at all times seem to fully appreciate. No one could have been more acceptable to the Republicans of Philadelphia or to the business men of the city than F. Carroll Brewster, as a candidate for that responsible position, and after he had been placed in nomination, a circular signed by many of the leading bankers, merchants, and manufacturers, was published, in which he was strongly recommended to the voters as entirely worthy their confidence and support. The opposiworthy their confidence and support. The opposi-tion candidate of Mr. Brewster was William L. Hirst, a lawyer of large experience and unquestioned ability. How well he did his work as City Solicitor is yet fresh in the recollection of the public. In the numerous suits for damages against the city a vigor-ous and in most instances, a successful dataset. numerous suits for damages against the city a vigorous and, in most instances, a successful defense
was made, and a large number of able opinions were
written on legal questions propounded by City Councis, School Controllers, and other public bodies,
It was while Mr. Brewster was City Solicitor that
the celebrated Girard will case came before the
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and his argument
on behalf of the City of Philadelphia will remain as
a monument of his industry no less than his learning
and ability.

In the case of the State against the Pennsylvania In the case of the state against the Fennsylvania Railroad Company, which was a proceeding in equity to compel the payment of the tonnage tax, Mr. Brewster bore a conspicuous part, as he did in the Chesnut Street Bridge case, argued before the Supreme Court at Washington, and a decision obtained by which the contractor was enabled to pro-

ceed and complete that important work.

At the close of a term of three years Mr. Brewster had so acceptably performed the duties of the office that he was renominated without opposition, and the choice was rathled by the sufrages of the citizens. Scarcely a year had passed from the period of his second election when it became necessary to choose an additional Judge for the bench of the Common Pleas. The Legislature, at the solicitation of the bar and the public, had passed an act making provision for a fourth Judge for this court, and the propriety of that measure is more and more apparatus the business of the Common Please and of cent, as the business of the Common Pleas and rent, as the business of the Common Pleas and of the Quarter Sessions, in which the same Judges sit, continues to increase with the rapid growth of population. Indeed, it is a matter of sur-prise to all persons familiar with the duties devolving upon the Judges of these Courts, how they managed to perform them before the addition to the number. When the Republicans began to cast about for a candidate for the judgestip thus created, the name of F. Carroll Brewster was men-tioned in connection with it, and the neguliar finess. created, the name of F. Carroll Brewster was mentioned in connection with it, and the peculiar fitness of that gentleman for the place was universally conceded, even by those who differed from him politically. The death of the President Jadge of Common Pleas, Hon. Oswald Thompson, had created a vacancy which had been temporarily filled by the promotion of Judge Allison, and William S. Peirce, Esq., had received the appointment of Associate in place of Judge Allison. By the provisions of the Act of Assembly regularing the election of Judges, vacancles can only be filled until the next general election, and the two incumbents just named were nominated by the Republicans for the positions they then held. The indicare bents just named were nominated by the Republicans for the positions they then held. The judiciary tackets were William B. Hood for President Julige, and Messrs. Greenbank and Ottarson for Associates: Joseph Allison for President Julige, and Messrs. Peirce and Brewster for Associates. The contest was a warm one; party spirit ran high, and every means were tried to keep voters within the boundaries of each political organization. How far it was a success is shown by the result. The Republican ticket was elected by a majority of more than five thousand votes, and the difference in the number received by the candidates on it was so insignificant that it is to be attributed to the favor of a few friends rather than to personal popularity.

friends rather than to personal popularity.

Since his elevation to the bench Judge Brewster has more than fulfilled the highest expectations of his friends and admirers. Patient to listen and nis friends and admirers. Fatient to listen gad prompt to decide, the bar and the people have just reason to be satisfied with his course, especially as it seems at all times to be dictated by a strict sense of justice and a rigid conformity to law. The opinions of Judge Brewster are models of composition. A mind trained and disciplined as his has been must naturally show capacity of a high order when required to exercise judicial functions; but all ex-perience has shown that there is a wide difference in the fitness of the men who have held that important office, even when their education and opportunities have been the same. It is a truth which will not be gainshid, that good lawyers do not always mak-good judges. We have had striking instances of i

within the past twenty years.

Judge Brewster presided at the trial of George S. Twitchell for the murder of Mary Illi, and his course from the beginning to the close of that memocourse from the beginning to the close of that memorable case showed, in a striking manner, his peculiar fitness for the position. Questions touching the admissibility of evidence were continually arising, some of which had to be promptly decided, and in a way which would not jeopardize either the interests of the Commonwealth or the rights of the prisoner. That the able counsel for the defendant could not avail themselves or any of these in their efforts to obtain a writ of error is proof that they could not be successfully assailed. The charge to the jury, presenting the strong points of the prosecution in contrast with the theory of the defense, did much to clear away the smoke that had been raised, and to dispel any doubts that night have been formed of the guilt of the accused; jet there was no attempt to interfere with the prorogative of the jury to decide upon the facts, as it was their acknowledged right to do.

acknowledged right to do.

The Judge is now the President of the Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. This the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. This is a merited compliment, and shows the esteem in which he is held among the large body of worthy names composing the Alumni of our University.

With all his multifarious duties on the bench, Judge Brewster has yet found time to devote to hook-making. He has published a continuation of "Wharton's Digest," a popular and useful work either for the student or practitioner, and a digest of the reported cases in Pennsylvania; the latter being quite recently from the press.

He was also the author of the celebrated decision which he recently delivered in the cases of the city contested elections. Judge Brewster is now in the very prime of life. He is in vigorous health, and looks even younger than his record shows him to be. That he is capable of great physical effort and endurance has been abundantly shown both at the bar and on the bench. In one in whom mental and physical qualities are thus combined to fit for a station

such as Judge Brewster now occupies, the hope may be inquiged that he may long continue to adorn it; filling it with pleasure to himself and with profit to the people of his native Commonwealth, who have placed their trust in him.

FRANCE.

The Impending Crisis. Remarks the N. Y. World of this morning:—The anticipated crisis in the affairs of France is at hand, and an outbreak of more or less seriousness may

and an outbreak of more or less seriousness may occur before many days.

The anticipations of our correspondents in Paris have, to a marked degree, been confirmed by the cable desmatches of the past week. The dissatisfaction against the Emperor's recent vaciliation is momentarily increasing. It may reach a climax in a popular outburst on the 26th, more serious in its extent than any of the recent riots.

Strikes prevail through the entire empire; in Paris alone 2000 clerks have left their employment. The journeymen gliders of Paris and the Lyons bookbinders are also on a strike. The Orieans family is known to entertain deep sympathy for these political trades union movements, and this feeling is returned—the advanced Deputies proposing to annual the decree of 1852 confiscating the property of the the decree of 1852 confiscating the property of the Orleans princes.

The Oriennist agents and the radicals are visiting the workingmen in their shops, and the Revolu-tionary Committee of Paris has warned the provincial workingmen to prepare for a general aprising The most extreme radicals have been called on to

stand for the Corps Legislatif at the supplementary elections.

Marshal Bazaine, high in the confidence of the Emperor, has been called on to take command of the Imperial Guard, and every precaution has been taken by the Imperialists to crush the anticipated rising, which may be a riot, but which also may be a revolution.

Official List of Deaths in the Navy of the United States reported to the department for the past week, furnished through the General Navy Collection Agency of Robert I. League & Co., Philis-

delphia:-John McNeil, ordinary seaman, on 19th August. United States steamer Guard, at Marine Hospital, isbon, Portugal. Liston, Portugal. Thomas Fallon, quartermaster. August 22, United States steamer Franklin, Protestant Hospital, Genoa,

George W. Ross, landsman, September 5, at sea, nited States steamer Franklin. Patrick Crowley, second class fireman, September Mare Island, Cal.
 William Wolfe, seaman, September 26, United States steamer Tuscarora, Bay of Samana, Hayil.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Monday, Oct. 25, 1869.

The loca money market conclines active, and the outlook, it must be conceded is not very bright. There is a somewhat severe drain of money southward, and as the season approaches when it is in active demand in favor of the hog-packing movement of the West, a pinch for currency the next month is feared, and apparently with some reason. The banks are evidently losing with some reason. The banks are evidently losing in legal tenders, and when the Government supplies of small bills begin to come into market the remittances will be heavy, it is believed, and loans will be more difficult to negotiate in our local market. At any rate the banks continue on the reserve tack, and limit their favors to their "friends."

anks continue on the reserve task, and limit their favors to their "friends."

We continue to quote on call at ear per cent, on Government bonds, and at Sec9 per cent, on mixed securities. Discounting is limited to the absolute wants of the business community, to whom the current rates are not satisfactory.

Gold is rather more active and opened at 180%, but closing about noon at 187, rather weak.

Governments attract little attention, either for investment or speculation, and the tendency of the

vestment or speculation, and the tendency of the market is downwards.

There was more activity in the stock market this

There was more activity in the stock market this morning, but prices generally were without change. State loans were neglected. City 6s were steady, with sales of the new issue at 100½, and the old at 96. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 94½,6,35. Reading Railroad was quiet and sold at 45.31; Pennsylvania Railroad was in better demand, selling at 55½,656; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 52; Camden and Amboy at 119½; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 37½ b. o. 38 was bid for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 58 for Minebill Railroad; and 28½ for Publisheinbig and citie Railroad; and 28% for Philadelphia and Erle Railroad.

Canal shares were inactive; 33 was offered for Lehigh Navigation.

THE COTTON CROP.-The following statistics will

	PERMIT PRICE
3809-70.	There are
Ba/ee_{i}	Hales,
Receipts at U. S. ports for week end-	
	56,000
lng Getober 22	138,600
Stock in Liverpool, Oct. 22	
Cotton at sea for Liverpool 352,000	
Excess in receipts last week 25,000	
Increase in stocks in United States. 20,000	0.00
	2.0.01
Increase in stocks in Liverpool 26,000	10.00
Popular estimates of the crop, 2,900,000 ba	
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE S	SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. This	d stroot
	M. Barcoll
FIRST BOARD.	401101
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ro., No. 40 S. Third street.
BOARD.
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100 doc.48:31 100 doc.48:21
100 sh Cata Pf. b60, 374
100 Mit Catta P1.000, 51%
Character and a supplier of

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119½ @ 120½; 5-20s of 1862, 120½ @ 121; do., 1864, 119½ @ 119½; do., 1865, 119½ @ 120; do., July, 1865, 117½ @ 117½; do. do., 1867, 117½ @ 118; do., 1868, 117½ @ 118; 10-40s, 108½ @ 108½; 6s, 107½ @ 108; Gold, 131. MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts snow the state of the New

From the Herald.

"Although the remittances to the South for the movement of the cotton crop have fairly begun, and although the grain of the West is coming steadily to Eastern ports, the money market during the week was easy at all rates below the legal figure. The extreme range on call loans was from four to seven per cent., the former being the exception only on pledge of Government collaterals. Despite this ease there is a very unsettled feeling in the street, reflected more particularly in the discounting of business. pledge of Government constraint. Despite this case there is a very unsettled feeling in the street, reflected more particularly in the discounting of business paper, which is negotiable outside of the banks only at extreme rates as compared with the figure on call loans. The banks are doing a good deal for their regular customers, the late papic in the stock market warning them against the great risk of stock loans, the old proverb being verified, that the greater the interest the greater the risk. It is difficult to fancy why capitalists and money lenders still retain their preference for employing their funds on call at rates so far below those at which they can purchase first-class mercantile paper. The money lenders who frequent Wall street are infatuated with the plan of lending their money from day to day, on stocks, often obtaining at this time only five per cent. for its use. There seems to be a Micawber-like trait in their character, which induces them to wait for something to turn up which will Micawber-like trait in their character, which induces them to wait for something to turn up which will gratify their desire for large returns upon their investments. The experience has been so often repeated of a week or a month of stringency which has given them, in the way of interest, more than they could earn all the year round by a permanent investment in paper or other time loan, that they take the chances of the frequent recurrence of such periods. The business, however, is being run finto the ground. The diversion of loose capital to Wall street is so great that more than sufficient is now offering to all the various classes of borrowers whose transactions are connected with the Stock Exchange. Hence we find

accounts made up every day as early as 2 o'c'ock, and balances seeking employment after that hour at low rates of interest. It is not within the range of probability that this ease in the money market will outlast the period to the new year. But that there will be an aggravated stringency there is good reason for doubt. The banks are in a strong position—much stronger than they were last year, when they did not have the warning of so disastrous a panic to keep them out of the stock market. It is a notorious fact that they were, antil within a few weeks, the chief support of the Wall street speculators; but the lesson of the recent orisis has taught them to be chief support of the Wall street speculators; but the lesson of the recent crisis has taught them to be more prudent. At the close of business last night they held twenty millions of dollars in excess of the legal reserve. One-half to three-quarters of this sum served to meet the Southern and Western demand for currency during November of last year. This season we have already met a large portion of this demand. The drain has been going quietly and almost imperceptibly. The cotton crop so far is, 100,000 bales in excess of the corresponding period of last year. But the money market has not reflected of last year. But the money market has not reflected the increased receipts of the staple. Again, the practice of shipping cotton direct from Southern ports is becoming more widespread every year. So much less money is therefore drawn from New York. On the other hand, the grain crop is so much

York. On the other hand, the grain crop is so much cheaper in its entire valuation that we shall not have to ship as much money westward as usually. Were these facts more generally known and appreciated by the money-lenders who are hanging about the precincts of the Stock Exchange, waiting for an eventuality that may give them extravagant rates of interest, theywould use their funds in other channels, and stimulate a healthier tone in the general but in, as and enterprise of the metropolis.

The weekly statement of the associated banks submitted on Saturday is not a favorable one, but was received without much comment. There is a loss in reserve of over two millions, about equally divided between specie and legal-tenders. The decrease in specie is due to the heavy customs payments of the week and to the shipment of specie to flosion and Philadelphia. The loss in legal-tenders reflects the activity in the movement of the cotton crop, as above referred to." crop, as above referred to.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 25 .- There is not much activity n the Flour market, and no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly. About 900 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at \$5.50 a5.75; extras at \$6 a6.25; Northwestern extra family at \$6.50@7; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$6.25@6.75; Ohio and Indiana do, do, at \$6.50@7; and fancy brands at \$7.50@8.50, according to quality. Rye Fiour

The inactivity noted in the Wheat market on Saturday still continues and prices favor buyers. Sales of 1500 bushels Western red at \$140, and Pennsylvania at \$143. Rye is steady, and selis at \$1556. 150, and Western mixed at 570, Oats are somewhat stronger. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania. what stronger. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 57@58c. Barley—The demand has fallen off. We quote New York two-rowed at \$1°25, and Canada four-rowed at \$1°50. 600 bushels New York Barley Mait sold at \$1°50.

Whisky is unsettled. 100 barrels iron-bound Western sold at \$1°19; and 8 barrels wood-bound do., at \$1°18a 1°20.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 25.—The activity noted in the Cattle narket last week has somewhat fallen off, and for market last week has somewhat fallen off, and for common to medium grades the tendency is for a lower range of figures, but for the choice qualities prices were well maintained. We quote choice at \$269\c.; prime at \$\frac{1}{2}68\c.; fair to good at \$\frac{1}{2}67\c.; and common at \$42\cap{2}65\c.; per pound gross. Receipts, 3077 head. The following sales were reported:—

0 Owen Smith, Western, 61/6816.

114 J. & G. Frank, Virginia, 61468 814. 60 H. Frank, Western, 66716. 140 Hope & Co., Virginia, 63688 4.

27 M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 66.7. 50 Gos, Schamberg & Co., Virginia, 6)2-68/g. 12 Etkon & Co., Virginia, 66.7. B. Baldwin, Chester county, 63 8

12 D. Bransen, Chester county, 6@7%.
40 Blum & Co., Virginia, 5@7.
55 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 6@8%.
20 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@6. R. Mayne, Western, 51,0673.

James Hull, Western, 5667, Jesse Miller, Chester county, 77886, John McArdle, Western, 686686,

6 John McArdle, Western, 64, @846.

9 J. A. Wallace, Chester county, 84, @844.

1 S. Frank, Western, 64, @714.

2 Ellenger, Virginia, 668.

1 H. John, Western, 45, @5.

0 A. Gallagher, Western Pennsylvania, 44, 665.

8 L. W. Ginnnell, Delaware, 46, 854.

2 J. Gorthrop, Western, 62, 685.

4 Preston & Sanders, Chester county, 64, @744.

0 John Christy, Western, 667.

Clows and Calves are in steady request, and price

Cows and Calves are in steady request, and prices to a shade higher. 170 head sold at prices ranging om \$45 to \$90; Springers are firm at \$40@65.

Sheep are quiet, but prices are steady: 7000 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at \$566.25.
Hogs are active demand, and we advance our quotations. 3088 head changed hands at the Union Drove Yard at \$140c15 per 100 lbs. for corn fed LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTHESS MONHOE, Oct. 25. — Arrived, barque Traveller, Pentield, 43 days from Rio, for orders, (By Anglo-American Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 25.—Arrived, steamship Main, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 25.

Co.
Harge D. Bohinson, Alvight, New York,
Barge James Wallace, Fatley, New York,
Barge Reading RR. No. 81, Gotts, New York,

Barge Reading RR. No. 81, Gotts, New York, do.

Barge Reading RR. No. 81, Gotts, New York, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 22d inst., saw schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, hence for St. Mary's, Ga., at anchor inside the bar at Cape Fear, fixing foromast head, which which was sprang. 23d inst., 20 miles south of Hatteras, saw steamship Gen. Barnes, from New York for Savinnah; same day, 10 miles north of Hatteras, saw steamship Gen. Barnes, from Liverpool, at anchor at Delaware Breakwater; below Brandywine Light, saw a foreign brig, in ballast, bound up.

Steamship Ashland, from New York for Wilmington, N. C.; 24th, 4P. M., saw ship Saranak, from Liverpool, at anchor at Delaware Breakwater; below Brandywine Light, saw a foreign brig, in ballast, bound up.

Steamship Fanits, Brocks, 22 hours from New York, with make to John F. Ohl.

Steamship Fanits, Brocks, 22 hours from New York, with make to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Hamburg, Sanborn, 16 days from Baltimore, with make to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Hamburg, Sanborn, 16 days from Baltimore, with salt to C. S. Crowell & Co.

Schr A. Devereux, Rich, 3 days from New York, with salt to C. S. Crowell & Co.

Schr S. L. Grocker, Trasher, 13 days from Wilmington, N. C., with shingles to W. C. Lidyd.

Schr Dart, Callowsy, 5 days from Choptank, with make to Cleaver & Co.

Schr E. H. Furbar, Cobb, 5 days from Boston, with old iron to Verree & Mitchell.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

H. Warner, Grove M. M. C. Lidyd.

B. H. Warner, Growell & Co.

Schr E. H. Furbar, Cobb, 5 days from Boston, with old iron to Verree & Mitchell.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVELDE GRACE, Md., Oct. 25.—Twelve hoats left here this morning, as follows:—
E. D. Trump, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.
Shaw & Merrill and J. B. Hall, with lumber to Craig &

Shaw & Merrill and J. B. Hall, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Frank and Alice, with lumber, for Wilmington, Dol. O. Hughes, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co. Harris Witton, with lumber to Taylor & Betta. Daniel Updograf, with lumber to Watson & Gillingham. S. D. Sciler, with lumber to D. M. Beckel.
Iris, with lime, for New York.
Lizzie, with anthracite coal, for Chesapeake.
Hygiene, with anthracite coal, for St. George's, George Geiger, with lime, for Bohomia.

MRMORANDA.

Steamship Wyomling, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 25d inst.

Brig M. E. Dana, hence, at Charleston resterday.

Schra Aithea, T. T. Tasker, and Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, for Philadelphia, called from Charleston 25d inst.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Church Troubles in Spain-The Causes for Groaning Disaster by Flood in New York-Political Movements in the East -Grant and the Maryland State Fair.

FROM THE WEST.

The Bible in the Schools. CINCINNATI, Oct. 25 .- Weather clear. It is thought the Board of Education will to-night

exclude the Bible from the public schools. Suicide of a Doctor. St. Louis, Oct. 24 .- Dr. White, of Aurora, Ill., was found dead in his room at the Everett House, this afternoon, having committed suicide with morphine. He left a note addressed to a prominent Mason here, requesting that his body

be sent to his father at Aurora. Marine Disaster.
A barge belonging to the Mississippi Valley

Transportation Company, laden with 3000 barrels of flour, sunk at the levee to-day. Cargo

FROM NEW YORK.

Disaster by a Freshet.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 25 .- The Susquehanna Railroad at Duanesburg, where the road bed is nearly one hundred feet in height by two hundred feet in length, washed away by the flood, has been raised, and trains will run regularly on and after to-day. Freight and passengers will go forward without delay.

Judicial Nomination.

Judge William Murray, of Delaware county, has been renominated here by the Sixth District Republican Convention for both the long and short term of the Supreme Court.

short term of the Supreme Court.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Oct. 25.—Stocks unsettled. Money 5
@7 per cent. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 120%;
do. 1864, do., 119½; do. 1865, do., 119½; do. do.,
new, 117½; do. 1867, 117½; Ten-forties, 108½, Virginia 68, new, 53; Missouri 68, 87½; Canton Company, 52½; Cumberland preferred, 28; New York Centrai, 180½; Eric, 30½; Rending, 96½; Hudson River,
171½; Michigan Central, 123½; Michigan Southern,
98½; Hilinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg,
99½; Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Pittsburg
and Fort Wayne, 186½; Western Union Telegraph,
36½.

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York, Oct. 25.—Cotton firmer; sales of 500 bales at 264; a:264; c. Flour quiet; sales of 7500 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of 21,000 bushels No. 1 at \$140; Winter red at \$140a142. Corn firmer; sales of 41,000 bushels mixed Western at \$18104. Oats steady. Beef quiet. Pork firm; sew-mess, \$31a3120. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at \$1.21.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Another Boating Contest, WORCESTER, Oct. 25 .- The conditions of the four-oared race between the Neptune Club, of Boston, and the Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Club, of this city, for the championship of the United States, have been settled upon, the race to take place on Lake Quinsigamond on the 14th of November.

Political. At a meeting of the Seventh District Councillor Convention at Fitchburg on Saturday, Charles Adams, Jr, the present incumbent, was unanimously renominated.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Agricultural Fair-Local Affairs. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25 .- A committee of the Agricultural Society went to Washington this morning to invite personally President Grant, his Cabinet, and other dignitaries to attend the opening of the State Agricultural Fair tomorrow. It promises to be a grand affair. There will be twelve thousand troops present under the Governor's review.

The City Council imbroglio continues. The present Council having only four days more to serve, scuttles its difficulties upon the new Council to be elected next Wednesday, and indications now are that half of them will be Republicans.

The steamer Liberty has arrived from Cuba. Aquilla Lockwood, an old defender, is dead. Ex-Governor Pratt is still dangerously ill. The Hicksite Friends' yearly meeting is now in

The Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—Cotton quiet, and nominally 26:e 26]4c. Flour dull, and prices favor buyers, but prices are unchanged; Howard Street superfine,

but prices are unchanged; Howard Street superfine, \$5.50a5.75; do. extra, \$6.25a5.1 do. family, \$7.68a5.0 (c) Mills superfine, \$5.50a6.50; do. extra, \$0.25a.745; do. family, \$7.50a.975; Western superfine, \$5.50a5.75; do. extra, £5.76a6.50; do. family, \$7.6750. Wheat doll and lower; prime to choice red, \$1.40a1.45. Corn dall; white, \$1.10a1.15; yellow, \$1.05a1.08. Oats dull at 55a5sc. Ryc, \$1.40a1.12. Pork firm at \$33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 20c.; clear do., 20%c.; shoulders, i7c. Hams, 24a2.5c. Lard quiet at 18a1.85c. Whisky firm and very scarce, with more buyers than seilers at \$1.21a1.12.

FROM EUROPE.

The Church Question in Spain a Source of Trouble. By the Franco-American Cable. MADRID, Oct. 24 .- A Cabinet council, the

sitting being of an unusually extended duration, was held at the office of ministry to-day. The meeting was summoned in consequence of the disagreement of Senors Ardaraj and Silvela respecting the Church expenditures and property. The unionists members of the Cortes held a very stormy meeting in the city on the subject of their legislative attitude towards the Government. A Cabinet difficulty is anticipated. If Ardaraj and Silvela should resign their portfolios, Topete will also go. The probable solution of the crisis is generally canvassed, but no definite deduction as to the issue has been

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 25-11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93% r money and account. Five-twenties of 1862, 81%; 1865, old, 81%; and of 1867, 82%; 10-408, 76. Erie, 1/1 Illinois Central, 96%; Atlantic and Great Western, 25,
Liverpool., Oct. 25-11 A. M.—Cotton opened Liverpool., Oct. 25-11 A. M.—Cotton opened steady; uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 12dd. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuds opened quiet.
London, Oct. 25-11 A. M.—Linseed oil, £22 15g.
Glasgow, Oct. 25.—Arrived, steamship Iowa, frold

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 25—1 P. M.—The sales of cotton to-day will reach 12,006 bales. Bacon, 67s. for new Cumberland ent. Paris, Oct. 25.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, HAVRE, Oct. 25.—Cotton opened quiet; afoat, 733f.
ANTWERP, Oct. 25.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged.

This Evening's Quotations. Paris, Oct. 26.—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse is firm, Rentes, 71f. 47c. Frankfort, Oct. 28.—United States Five-twen-ties firm at 874,68574.